

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 20 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2471.

HOUSE HAD SHORT WORKING SESSION

The Speaker Killed Off Some Freak Bills and Admonished a Freak Legislator.

The House had a short session yesterday, and did little, taking an adjournment at noon to give the special committee in charge of the county bill a chance to work on that measure. What that committee can do in a day—or in the half a day—is a question, but it is apparent that a great deal is expected. The Speaker, while the House was in session in the forenoon, got a chance to effectually kill one of the many fool bills that have been sprung on the confiding members, and promptly took it. Also he got a chance to sit upon the effervescent Mr. Kupihea, and took that, too. Mr. Kupihea, however, has a good many of the qualities of a cork—and among them is the quality that he will not stay down.

The Senate labored a full day, and made some progress in the morning with the county bill. In the afternoon, however, the Diamond gas franchise came up for discussion, and the lid got off the retort and the place was full of hot air the whole time. It ended, however, in the passage of the bill giving the franchise to Diamond and his associates to second reading after Senator McCandless had made a fight to have the franchise put up at auction and sold at an upset price of \$10,000.

IN THE HOUSE

And once again, yesterday morning, the House wasted almost an hour in the reading and translation of its minutes. Speaker Beckley was not on hand, and Knudsen called the House to order, but the Speaker came in later.

The following message from Governor Dole was read and referred to the special committee on the Chinese fund:

"The Act of Congress providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii repealed part 6 of chapter 33 of the penal laws and act 65 of the session laws of 1888, relating to the restriction of Chinese immigration.

The repealed laws made provision among other things for the payment of certain amounts to the Board of Immigration out of the wages of each Chinese laborer admitted under the authority of such laws, such money to be deposited by the Board of Immigration in the Postal Savings Bank and to be used in paying the passage of such laborer out of the country or as a laborer in sugar or rice mills.

"Under the provisions of the Organic Act, the Postal Savings Bank has been closed out and the said fund paid to the government, which has, since that time, administered such fund separately from the finances of the government, and has from time to time purchased tickets for the passage from the country of the persons entitled to such moneys out of the amounts due them respectively, and paid them the balance.

"There is not now, nor has there been since the Organic Act went into effect, any law for the custody and disposition of such funds, which at the present time amount to \$155,546.70.

"I recommend appropriate legislation for the custody and disposition of this fund." SANFORD B. DOLE, Executive Chamber, March 19, 1903."

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The printing committee reported, and a number of reports from the public improvements committee were read, as follows:

Mr. Purdy's resolution for \$4,000 for a rock crusher for Hamakua; laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. The committee recommends \$6,000 for portable crusher as well as steam rollers.

On Mr. Wright's resolution for \$9,000 for rock crushers in Kona and Kohala; laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. The committee recommends that the amount be inserted in the appropriation bill.

On Mr. Purdy's resolution for \$3,000 for a bridge over Hillawe stream, Waipio, Hawaii; laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. The committee makes the following statement: "The resolution calls for a 75-foot long and 20-foot span bridge, including mason work. Your committee recommends that this resolution be amended to read as follows: '\$3,000 for a 75-foot span and 16-foot roadway bridge.'

FOOL BILL KILLED.

Then Kupihea got the floor and introduced a bill to regulate plumbers and plumbing, which passed first reading by title. Incidentally to this, he was again ordered by the Speaker to sit down.

Next he introduced a concurrent resolution asking that all persons who had been made homeless by the bubonic plague fires should be given quarters, rent free, in Kalihii detention camp. Referred to the special committee on the Kalihii camp.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

On Mr. Pall's resolution for \$30,000 for repairing and building bridges from Wailukuahale to Kamamanu and from Kamooloa to Waialua sugar mill (\$27,000), and for macadamizing the road from Haleiwa Hotel to Alamuki bridge, Waialua (\$3,000); laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

The committee recommends the insertion of both the items in the appropriation bill, being assured by the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works as necessary.

On Mr. Long's resolution for \$10,000 for a road into Palolo valley, beginning from the Waialae road; laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. The committee begs leave

IROQUOIS ORDERED TO MIDWAY

To Reach the Island About Middle of May.

The cable will be completed about the middle of June, coming to Honolulu from the west.

Captain Rodman, of the Iroquois, received a cablegram yesterday from George G. Ward, vice-president of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, asking him to meet the company's cable ship at Midway Island about the middle of May. It had been the intention of the Navy Department to send Captain Rodman in the Iroquois to Guam, to make some soundings about 300 miles northwest of that island, so that the cable company could avoid the Nero deep in laying the cable, but the cablegram from Mr. Ward received yesterday conveyed the information that his company had all the soundings that were wanted, and that it would not therefore be necessary to take the Iroquois to Guam.

It was desired, however, that Captain Rodman and his ship should meet the big cable ship at Midway, and the work of laying the cable between Honolulu and Manila is evidently to proceed at once, as it was desired that he be at Midway not later than the middle of May, to lay down buoys for the cable people there, to aid them in making a landing, and to give them whatever other assistance may be in his power.

Clearly it is the intention of the cable people to work eastward from Manila to Guam, thence to Midway Island, and from that remote point in the Pacific to Honolulu, thereby completing the chain.

More than that, the Navy Department has had Midway Island turned over to its care by the government, and it is probable that it will fall to the lot of Captain Rodman to establish a government there. That will make it one more station in the naval establishment in the Pacific, and it is possible, also, that the Iroquois may be ordered to remain there for an indefinite time.

"Whereas, There have been discrepancies of money in the Public Works Department whereby the government of the Territory of Hawaii is injured to the total of such discrepancies, and

"Whereas, It has been brought to the knowledge of this House that the Deputy Auditor was in charge of the auditing of the books and receipts of the said Department of Public Works, and

"Whereas, The auditing of said books and receipts were not systematically audited and thereby showed neglect and remissness in said Deputy Auditor's work, and

"Whereas, Through the neglect and remissness of said Deputy Auditor in his duty made it possible for misappropriations of said money; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives that it has no longer any confidence in said Deputy Auditor."

FAVOR FAIR PLAY.

Kupihea moved the adoption of the resolution, and got a second, but Kupihea could not be cut off from making a speech that easy, and he proceeded to make it, scoring the accused official and calling for his resignation. Then the resolution was referred to a special committee, on motion of Harris, calling for fair play, consisting of Harris, Fernandez and Kumalae. The committee will investigate the matter, and give the Deputy Auditor a hearing.

Kumalae introduced a resolution, which was adopted, asking for the placing of an electric light in front of his house and that of Pulaa. He said it was very dark there at night, and he had heard rocks strike the wall as he passed along on his way home, and he was afraid somebody had been throwing at him. He wanted protection.

Vida gave notice of the introduction of a bill as follows:

"An act to provide for the publication of one volume of the reports of the decisions of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii; an act to provide for a home or homes for non-leprosy children of leprosy parents and to provide for the maintenance of the same.

Then the House, on motion, adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock to give the special committee a chance to consider the county bill.

IN THE SENATE

The Senate spent considerable time yesterday forenoon in the consideration of the Appropriation bill and made good headway with the items.

Senator Cecil Brown presented the report of the special committee of the County bill. It was recommended that the pay of supervisors be \$50 per month to be paid out of county funds. The committee recommended the salaries of the County officers as follows:

A Year
Sheriff of the County of Oahu.....\$3,000
Sheriff of the County of Maui.....2,000
Sheriff of the County of East Ha-waii.....2,000
Sheriff of the County of West Ha-waii.....2,000

(Continued on page 8.)

ORIENTAL DIPLOMAT NOW HERE

The New Minister From China is on Korea.

"I can follow no better example at Washington than that of my predecessor, Minister Wu," said the new Chinese Minister to Washington, Sir Liang Cheng Tung, to a representative of the Advertiser yesterday. Sir Liang, with his suite, is passing through Honolulu on the Korea en route to the scene of

operations.



SIR LIANG-CHEN-TUNG.

his future diplomatic duties, and was the guest yesterday of Acting Chinese Consul Goo Kim, being given a reception at the quarters of the Chinese Club of merchants on King street in the afternoon, a drive to the points of interest about the city later, and a more formal reception at the Consulate in the evening. At the merchants' reception, in fact, every Chinese who came was welcome to shake hands with the Minister, and many availed themselves of the privilege. He was a true Oriental in his greeting of his people, and that is a true diplomat, pleasant, courteous, affable to all, with a face that betrayed high intellect, or just nothing at all, as suited his humor or the purpose of the moment. That he is a man of deep learning, after both the Chinese and the western manner, is apparent in a moment when he talks—and his English is perfect.

"I can follow no better example than that of Minister Wu," he said. "He tried to educate the American people out of their prejudices against my countrymen as a race. Of course I realize that the Americans will never permit the unrestricted coming of Chinese laborers. Nobody desires that. I do not think it would be wise, if they did. But the American government and American statesmen have shown the most friendly spirit toward China in the troublous times of the last three years, and I hope much from that. I will maintain friendly relations, and will try to do what I can, along the lines marked out by Minister Wu, to secure an amelioration of existing laws. I know what unrestricted immigration would mean, and I realize how much this is an issue with the American people, and with American politicians. I will do what I can, but do not expect to do too much. It is a question of hoping."

Asked concerning the renewal of the Boxer troubles, reported especially from Canton, Sir Liang said: "The Canton trouble was not at all serious. I was there at the time of its occurrence. Canton is my home. There were a few arrests, and that ended it. Really, it was a disturbance and a very slight one, fomented by a mob—without leadership and without organization. There was nothing else to it. But it might have been serious, if there had been leaders."

"No; it was not the work of the followers of Kang Yu Wei. It is most unjust to him to say that. It was another faction altogether that caused the trouble. But there has been and I think will be no renewal of the Boxer troubles. China is at peace with the world, and will remain at peace. The newspapers are printing stories of renewed outbreaks, but I think they are only taking advantage of the general public ignorance concerning China to amuse their readers."

In the suite of the new Minister are Y. W. Cheong, Chang Cheung, S. T. Chu, C. C. Chun and B. S. Chun. Besides these, there is also Chong Jock Fan, who will remain in Honolulu and, in due time, will be commissioned as the new Chinese Consul here. Goo Kim will continue to hold the position of Vice Consul.

Mele K. Kunulakea, widow of the late Prince Albert K. Kunulakea, has petitioned to the Circuit Court that letters of administration be issued to Bruce Cartwright. The estate is valued at \$10,950 and consists of real property of the value of \$8,500 which includes the homestead at Kapalama, land in Manoa Valley, Kamoihihi, Waikiki, together with personal property consisting of cash, chattels and household furniture of the value of \$2,450.

The petitioner states that the deceased left no kindred known to her and that under the statutes of descent she as his widow inherits all his estate.

A four-ton piece of metal, being removed from the Arizonean yesterday, fell and crushed the feet of a Japanese laborer.

MORE BIG SHIPS FOR PACIFIC MAIL

Purchase of Two 15,000 Ton Liners For the Honolulu and Oriental Trade.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has bought two 15,000 ton steamers to ply between San Francisco, Honolulu and the Orient.

The above cablegram does not state whether "fifteen thousand tons" is displacement, carrying capacity, or registered tonnage. If it were the latter those two vessels would be larger than any now afloat. If it means displacement the two new ones are smaller than the Korea or Siberia but if it means carrying capacity the new vessels are 3,000 tons larger than the Korea or Siberia as those vessels each have 12,000 tons' carrying capacity. Long ago it was rumored that the Pacific Mail Company would replace the present Occidental & Oriental line by buying vessels of the White Star line, the O. and O. liners being put into the Panama service. The White Star line has several vessels in the trade between London and Australia, via Cape Town, of the above mentioned size and also some large freighters running to New York from Liverpool of the same size and it is possible that the Pacific Mail Company's purchase was of two vessels from the White Star line.

Gold Bar Disappears.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—A gold bar consigned to Buffalo and worth \$20,000 has disappeared from the custody of the express company. It is believed to have been stolen here.

A Coal Mine Fatality.

HALIFAX, March 19.—In a Nova Scotia coal mine explosion four men were killed. The damage to property amounts to half a million dollars.

Canal Digging Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A syndicate is organizing here to dig the Panama canal at an estimated cost of \$145,000,000.

Sentenced for Treason.

MANILA, March 19.—Jose Javier, convicted of treason, has been sentenced to five years in prison and a fine of \$5,000.

Cranks Threaten Odell.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—Governor Odell is now guarded by detectives owing to the threats of cranks.

To Fight Labor Unions.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—California mine-owners have organized to fight the labor unions.

Six Miners Killed.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 19.—Six miners were killed here today in a runaway of coal cars.

Afternoon Dispatches From Associated Press.

COLON, Colombia, March 19.—Opposition to the Panama canal treaty is developing in the Colombian Congress. European influence is believed to be at work.

PARIS, March 19.—The French Chamber of Deputies today voted to wipe out all religious schools and inaugurate a system of government schools throughout the country.

LONDON, March 19.—One hundred thousand Boers have been restored to civil and political rights and \$75,000,000 have been appropriated to assist the burghers in re-establishing their homes.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Cuban Reciprocity treaty was ratified today by a vote of 50 to 16. Changes in the document make it necessary for the Cuban Senate to act before the treaty can go into effect.

KUNUIAKEA LAST OF KAMEHAMEHAS

SIMERSON LOSES THE MAUNA LOA

Willie K. Kunulakea, widow of the late Prince Albert K. Kunulakea, has petitioned to the Circuit Court that letters of administration be issued to Bruce Cartwright. The estate is valued at \$10,950 and consists of real property of the value of \$8,500 which includes the homestead at Kapalama, land in Manoa Valley, Kamoihihi, Waikiki, together with personal property consisting of cash, chattels and household furniture of the value of \$2,450.

The petitioner states that the deceased left no kindred known to her and that under the statutes of descent she as his widow inherits all his estate.

The Commissioner-General of Immigration has overruled the appeal in behalf of Chiyo Obazaki, excluded from the United States because he was afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease. Obazaki was found to be suffering from trachoma, and will be returned to Japan.

IT WAS BURTON WHO QUEERED QUEEN'S CLAIM

He and Lobbyist Clarence De Knight Excited the Suspicion of the Senators.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Congress has closed and with it some Hawaiian matters have gone to the legislative grave-yard—notably the Hawaiian ditch bill and ex-Queen Liliuokalani's claim for her crown lands. Those facts are already known in Honolulu, but there is something of interest in the details that led up to such an outcome.

But for the Democratic filibustering in the House during the last week, by which a roll call was required on everything, the ditch bill with the Foraker amendment would have become law. The passage of the bill with the Mitchell amendment was impossible. A few days before the Senate closed a unanimous consent agreement was made that no bills should be passed, where a Senator had handed a note to the desk requesting to be present when it was passed. That request for unanimous agreement made Senator Burton, of Kansas, jump out of his seat and almost hit the ceiling for he had counted on being able to push the ditch bill through at some hour when its leading opponents were absent. There is a strange history of Mr. Burton's connection with and championship of the ditch bill. He insisted on having some part in its passage and thereby actually hindered its consideration. Things have come to such a pass with Mr. Burton that he can hardly get recognition in the Senate from the presiding officer and that is a most remarkable predicament for a United States Senator.

Finally after much dallying Senator Foraker agreed to take up the ditch bill, provided his amendment, opening the competition to all, would be accepted. That was agreed to and Mr. Foraker got the bill passed in the Senate with such an amendment. The difficulty was to get the amendments agreed to by the House, which was found impossible. All minor bills were held up there and Speaker Henderson would allow none to go through, as it could only be done by roll call and all the time for roll calls was demanded for the passage of the appropriation bills and for the passage of other important and indispensable legislation.

Mr. J. T. McCrosson, who has been here in behalf of the ditch bill, found, on consulting with the House authorities, that under the rules there no less than four roll calls were indispensable for the acceptance by the House of the Senate amendments to the House bill. He entered in vain and the bill had to be lost. Mr. McCrosson and his family left here immediately after the adjournment of Congress for California. There was general regret for Mr. McCrosson personally as he has conducted his fight here along courteous lines.

HOW QUEEN WAS BEATEN.

The activity of Senator Burton and Mr. Clarence De Knight and other attorneys in behalf of the ex-Queen's claim is almost entirely responsible for its defeat. There is a widespread sentiment in Congress favorable to the voting to her of a reasonable sum of money but the men to whom the ex-Queen entrusted the work of getting the claim enacted into law are the last ones in the world who can get the ear of the authorities. The claim was put upon the Sundry Civil Bill chiefly to avoid debate in the Senate and there was a tacit understanding from the moment the Senate allowed it to go in that it would be cut out in conference. The lobbyists in behalf of the claim haunted the Senate corridors and the Senate galleries to watch the progress made. Leading Senators were disgusted with the proceedings and are determined that they will not vote money, a share of which is to go to lobbyists of that sort.

Furthermore the fact that Senator Burton clamored for the payment of a million dollars, when the claim was before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, got to the knowledge of leading Senators and they did not like the flavor of such a thing.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

Mr. William Haywood is highly pleased at the enactment of the immigration bill into law. All the objectionable features to Hawaii were stricken out and the passage of the law assures that there will be no further effort at immigrant legislation for many years to come so that fight will not have to be made anew. If the bill had failed it would to a certainty have been brought up at the long session of Congress and it would have been practically impossible to prevent the enactment of the objectionable educational clause.

COUNTERACTING MITCHELL REPORT.

Hon. W. O. Smith has left for Honolulu, having fully completed his mission here. He familiarized himself well with the situation as to prospects of legislation along the lines of the Mitchell sub-committee report. The next session of Congress is likely to be a strenuous one as to Hawaiian affairs but much has been done to counteract the effect of the Mitchell report. In that work alone Mr. Smith has accomplished enough to make his trip here more than worth the while, but he also assisted materially in straightening out the entanglement as to the issue of the fire claims bonds. That task was practically complete when he departed.

E. P. DOLE'S ARGUMENT.

Former Attorney General E. P. Dole began Wednesday, day before yesterday, his argument in the Supreme Court of the United States of the case of Osaki Mankichi, which involves the political status of the Hawaiian Islands from the surrender of sovereignty, August 12, 1898, to the taking effect of the organic act June 14, 1900, and the validity of the greater part of the business of the Hawaiian courts during that period. The case will be followed here with some interest in administration circles because of its important bearing upon the powers of the federal government in dealing with its new possessions. Since the decision of the famous insular cases the complexion of the Supreme Court has changed materially by the retirement of Mr. Justice Gray and Mr. Justice Shiras, both of whom were on the side that saved the administration at the time. It can not be predicted safely whether there will be a decision in this case before the summer recess. The chances probably favor the postponement of the decision till the court meets next October, after the summer recess.

EUSTIS' REPORT.

The report of Ex-Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis on proposed public buildings for Hilo and Honolulu has not yet been printed. The report was presented, as stated in a letter of over a month ago, but Mr. Eustis submitted with the report some maps and it requires considerable time for the government to prepare the maps, which will be printed along with the report.

PUNCHBOWL LANDS.

Delegate Wilcox has forwarded to Secretary of the Interior Wilcox a protest from Senator Kalauokalani against the sale of land in the Punchbowl tract, on which he resides. He protests that this land should not be exchanged, after he has resided thereon some thirty years. Secretary Hitchcock has replied that he intends to examine the matter immediately.

CAYPLESS ILL.

Mr. Edgar Caypless, who has been here most of the winter, has

MANY BILLS PASS BOTH BRANCHES

Senate Receives the Report On Counties.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Bills went through both houses of the Legislature yesterday with a rush, there being no delays in the work in the upper house. The lower body gave an exhibition of doing things for the pleasure of undoing them, but without passing the emergency appropriation measure.

The Senate received the report of its special committee on the county law, and it is probable that there will be action very soon, as there will be little delay in getting the report typewritten. The report makes many changes in the measure and takes up the question of alterations in the system of government very fully.

The House has almost cleared up its small matters, passing many measures on third reading reported from the judiciary committee, and it is likely that the county law may yet have a chance in that body.

LOWER BODY GETS TO WORK.

The delay in getting the journal of the House ready was extraordinary, the business of the body not being taken up until 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning. There was nothing in the way of general work, and the Speaker immediately announced that the order was work in committee.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the emergency appropriation bill. The new sections are two and three, prescribing for the approval of all road work and proscribing expenditure additional to the amounts as appropriated, and that all work or supplies above \$500 shall be let by contract.

PROVIDE CITIZEN CONTRACTORS.

Kupihia wanted to amend the contracting provision by inserting the words "to citizens who shall have the lowest bid." He said he had a suspicion that work was being let on account of commissions; he said he believed to bidders whose tender was not the lowest, but who he believed had some influence. It was to prevent this that he wanted his amendment adopted.

After discussion, the amendment was made coherent by providing that the bidder shall be a citizen of the Territory and of the United States, and the lowest responsible bidder as well.

There was a long discussion and several amendments, aiming at the same point, to exclude others than citizens from bidding on contracts.

The argument was without much force or effect, and finally the amendments were lost. Fernandez said the voting down of the amendments was a blow at the people. He was called up by Harris, who said the resolution passed prohibiting the employment of aliens on public works covered all these contracts and the people were sufficiently protected.

RECONSIDER MORNING ACTION.

Immediately upon reassembling, the House went into committee of the whole house and Kupihia again presented his amendment to section 4, and there was a wrangle over the disposition of the amendment. The stenographer's notes showed that the section had been lost in out of the bill. Kupihia then moved and stricken out. Kupihia then moved he was again to the front with his amendment. Kellinot raised the point of order that the amendment had been disposed of once, and chairman Chillingworth ruled the amendment out of order, whereupon Kupihia appealed and the chair was sustained. The section was then passed.

Kupihia carried on his fight, moving that the enacting clause be stricken

out. The section carried, and Chillingworth ruled out of order attempts to secure rising and aye and no votes.

The committee then approved the amended title, striking out "fire claims," and putting in "Attorney General's Department."

Wright insisted that the Kona road item had been overlooked, and there was a long discussion ending in Kupihia moving reconsideration of the bill.

Beckley said, before voting on reconsideration, he wanted to know if there were immediate necessities in Kona, and said that only a short time ago

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been out of doors but little. He is stopping at 918 New York Avenue but has been afflicted with a severe cold and bad throat so that he has been in the house nearly all of the time since his arrival.

HAWAIIAN ILLUSTRATIONS.

The House has recently voted to restrict the use of illustrations of government reports. The practice has grown very prevalent. Representative Gillett, of Mass., has been one of the foremost in emphasizing the need of reform. In a speech before the House he cited several instances that had come to his attention. Among other things he said:

"In the report from the Territory of Hawaii I find a large-sized picture of a beautiful girl, and it is entitled 'Hawaiian woman.' This is gotten up at Government expense, with the object, doubtless, of attracting attention to Hawaii, and if this were a fair specimen of Hawaiian women I have no doubt it would stimulate a large immigration of young men."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Some of the Hawaiian singers, who have been on the mainland for several months, called on W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, recently at the Shoreham and besought his aid in getting back to Honolulu. Subsequently they came to the Shoreham and sang one evening, which pleased the guests of the hotel. The best of the singers, it is said, have already returned to the islands.

Mr. Ormond E. Wall, of Honolulu, has been granted a patent on a rack for holding false teeth.

Mr. Julian W. Richards, at present private secretary to Speaker Henderson and for many years a well known newspaper man in Iowa, contemplates making a trip this summer to the Pacific Coast and to Hawaii. It is understood that he has considerable property both in California and in Hawaii.

HAWAIIAN INTERESTS.

The legislation of the session of Congress was summed up by Mr. William Haywood today in these words: "We got everything we wanted and nothing we didn't want."

The appropriation for a quarantine station, to the amount of \$80,000 and for an immigrant station to the extent of \$30,000 became law and Treasury officials are taking steps to carry out the provisions, but the money does not become available till after July 1 next.

IRISHMEN CELEBRATE THEIR DAY

Banquet In Honor of Memory of St. Patrick.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Not often in the social history of Honolulu has there been a more cheerful or a more enthusiastic gathering than assembled in the banquet hall of the Grill last night to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Ireland's patron, St. Patrick. A choice menu was discussed, and the greatest cordiality marked the reception of the answers to the toasts of the evening. Colonel Charles McCarthy acted as toastmaster, and presided at the head of the table, with Judge M. E. Estee on his right and W. G. Smith on his left hand. The long table, in the form of a horse shoe, was lined on both sides with prominent Irishmen and Irish sympathizers.

In answer to the toast, "The President of the United States," Judge Estee first paid his respects to the Irish, putting his hosts in a good humor, and then said: "I have never had the pleasure of meeting the present President, but I do know this much about him, that he has the courage of his convictions. An army officer said of him once: 'He is as brave a man as ever straddled a horse.' And if he made up his mind to put those two treaties through Congress, he will come pretty nearly doing it."

"It has been said by your chairman that the Irish will always fight among themselves. It is not confined to the Irish. You cannot find more than two men in these Islands who think alike. Or, if you do, there is something wrong—they don't think at all. But, gentlemen, if we do not pull together, people will come here who do, and they will get away with you. Why, I am one of those who believe that white men can work in these Islands. Let us work together, to some purpose."

Walter G. Smith, next called upon, replied to the toast "The Press."

Mr. S. F. Chillingworth responded to "The Day We Celebrate" in a most entertaining way, giving an interesting resume of the story of St. Patrick.

Thomas L. Dillon spoke to "Our Native Land," as only an Irishman who talks of Ireland can.

Hon. R. W. Breckinridge responded most heartily and cleverly to "Ireland as a Nation," making a speech that fairly stirred the blood of every Irishman present.

John A. Hughes spoke poetically to "The Poets and Orators of Ireland." His speech was brief, but it was an effort that carried the house with it, eloquent and forceful.

Mr. Henry Hogan responded to "The Land We Live In."

Chairman McCarthy sang an Irish song, and Sol. N. Sheridan responded to "The Ladies." James N. Girvin and the Irish Consul were heard.

This ended the regular program of the evening, but the celebration of the day was not over. Mr. John Bowler, by request, gave "Robert Emmet's Last Address." After that there were songs and impromptu speeches galore.

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Mr. Ormond E. Wall, of Honolulu, has been granted a patent on a rack for holding false teeth.

Mr. Julian W. Richards, at present private secretary to Speaker Henderson and for many years a well known newspaper man in Iowa, contemplates making a trip this summer to the Pacific Coast and to Hawaii. It is understood that he has considerable property both in California and in Hawaii.

HAWAIIAN INTERESTS.

The legislation of the session of Congress was summed up by Mr. William Haywood today in these words: "We got everything we wanted and nothing we didn't want."

The appropriation for a quarantine station, to the amount of \$80,000 and for an immigrant station to the extent of \$30,000 became law and Treasury officials are taking steps to carry out the provisions, but the money does not become available till after July 1 next.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

CANAL TREATY RATIFIED AND END IN SIGHT

Cuban Reciprocity Convention Is Expected to Pass and Adjournment Be Had Today.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The Senate today ratified the Panama Canal Treaty without amendments. The most important fight was made over a Democratic amendment, disavowing any intention of the United States to ever increase its territory, at the expense of any Central or South American country.

There were several other amendments suggested, and some discussion over these matters, the end being that the ratification took place, the vote being 73 to 5. The treaty was agreed to in the very form in which it was recommended by the Foreign Relations committee.

It is now expected that the Cuban reciprocity treaty will be ratified tomorrow. The opposition to the treaty has greatly subsided and the Senators and members of the administration, are coming to believe that it will pass, as the forces of the Republicans are united in its support.

Should the Cuban treaty be ratified tomorrow, the Senate would adjourn immediately, and all danger of an extra session would disappear.

Major Waller is Promoted.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel.

The new Lieutenant-Colonel is the man, who, as Major Waller, commanded in Samar and won great notoriety through carrying out Gen. Smith's orders there. He was court-martialed on a charge of executing natives without trial and was acquitted, Gen. Chaffee declaring that his acquittal was "a miscarriage of justice." After returning to the mainland Major Waller gave a graphic interview in which he stated:

"A fair estimate of the number of natives killed by the men of my command would be four to five hundred. These were all killed in battle, with the exception of eleven carriers, insurrectos at heart, who were tried by court-martial and shot.

"There was only one woman shot, and she was only slightly wounded. She happened to be in the breastworks of a fort my men were storming.

"I have fought in every country in the world except Australia, but Samar—well, hell is a winter resort compared to Samar."

"I left Samar a howling wilderness. They tried to make it that for us, but we made it a howling wilderness for them."

MILLION IN GOLD IS ON WAY HERE

Bonds Will Be In Time For Last Payment.

Somewhere between the Treasury Department at Washington and Honolulu W. F. McLeaman, special agent to have charge of the payment of the fire claims, with more than a ton of gold, is making way toward the mid-Pacific. The man and money should arrive here very soon, perhaps before the end of the month, and before those factors in the final settlement of the claims are at hand, the bonds, approved by the government and bearing the signature of the Secretary of the Interior, will be here and ready for sale.

W. O. Smith, who has acted as special representative for Governor Dole in making arrangements for the payment, arrived in Honolulu in the Siberia yesterday. While nothing had been done regarding the starting of the man and money, further than to perfect arrangements, before he left Washington, he said that the making available of the appropriation here would be sufficient to insure the immediate departure of both. Mr. McLeaman is well known in Honolulu, as he has been here on similar errands, having been in charge of the payment of the Postal savings accounts and the taking up of the bonds.

"Arrangements have been made for the bonds so far as their preparation is concerned," said Mr. Smith last evening. "We consulted the best attorneys in New York, and the form of the bond has their approval. The securities are issued in \$1,000 bonds, of which there are 226, and interest is payable at Wells Fargo & Co.'s bank in New York, half yearly. The bonds bear date of May 1. We found that there was more demand in New York, which is the financial center, for \$1,000 bonds, and practically none for \$100 bonds. Also there would be greater security felt if the payments of interest were made in New York, and we were able to make very good rates for the payments."

"On the advice of Judge Dillon, we had placed on the face of the bonds a certificate that they are issued according to regulations fixed by act of Congress, and each thus bears the signature of the Secretary of the Interior. This will give greater force to them. There has never been such a bond issued, and while they are not government securities they are the very next thing to it, and I believe there will be a good demand at good prices for them. There is not a territorial bond at the same rate. Arizona and New Mexico pay 5 per cent and Porto Rico 6. We could not provide for the sale of the bonds, but I know that orders to make bids have been sent on here, and I believe that there will be no money lost by any one who takes up those bonds."

"We had frequent conferences as to the method of claims payments. There will be only one payment made and this will comprise the full amount due. If the bonds find sale at par, there will be then an arrangement by which all the funds may be put together and one check, or warrant probably, made to cover the amount. If the bonds do not sell then there must be made some arrangement whereby there can be a bunching of claims and the claimants must take a proportion of bonds. Suppose this is done and the bonds paid out at their full face value; the proportion will be of course as ten to three, and if the people are willing to take the bonds they will find that they will get a good price. Say for instance that they have to sell the bonds at 90, that will not be above about 2½ per cent discount on the entire payment, and what we want is the million of cash, which cannot be paid out unless there is a way found to realize on the bonds."

"The money will be in tens and fives of gold and dollar bills to make fractional payments. The bonds will come by registered mail, it is expected too by the very next mail, and then the Governor and Secretary will have them all signed by the time Mr. McLeaman and the money are at hand. Full instructions will accompany the bonds and there will be no delay in the advertising and other preparations for disposing of the securities. I found at Washington the most kindly feeling toward Mr. Pratt and appreciation of his work, and as well that Mr. Haywood was well received and given most careful attention wherever he went."

"I learned that the recommendation of the Commission, that lepers be sent here, was not received with favor anywhere. I expect too that there will be an investigation of the land question before there is any legislation affecting the subject."

BUTCHERS FOR LEOPERS

Two expert butchers are to be sent to Kalaupapa for two weeks for the purpose of instructing the kokua butchers at the settlement how to handle beef. Supt. McVeigh reported yesterday to the Board of Health that for several years the lepers had been kicking because their meat is cut with an axe instead of sawed, and he favored sending two experts to Molokai in or-

der to give the proper instruction to the men who handled the meat there. Mr. McVeigh said the action would tend to satisfy the lepers and he was instructed to take two butchers to the settlement.

WANTED PENNIES TOO.
Supt. McVeigh reported also that the lepers wanted copper cent pieces for circulation in the settlement, so that they might have sufficient for trading at the store. Supt. McVeigh was authorized to take fifty dollars worth of pennies to the settlement for circulation there.

WOULD SEE HER SISTER.

A letter was read from a California girl requesting that she be given permission to visit her sister in the Bishop Home, for several days, but it was denied as setting a bad precedent. She will be allowed to remain between steamers if desired.

BIDS FOR FURNISHING MEDICAL SUPPLIES
to Mahalani Hospital were read and the contract was awarded to Benson, Smith & Co.

A long communication was received from Dr. Hayes of Olao asking that Dr. Stowe be removed and he be appointed. He claimed that Stowe was a resident of Hilo, and had that billet also. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Mays, Moore and Andrews.

A letter was read from Ambrose Hutchinson thanking the members of the Board of Health for services in assisting the wants of the lepers. It was received and filed.

The committee on Jas. Nott, Jr.'s protest against the action of Plumbing Inspector Keen reported upholding the Inspector. The board decided this case to be not a precedent for future cases, in answer to a question from Mr. Nott.

Regarding the fishing in Kalalau stream the committee reported that it was not best to stir the matter up.

KALUA ROASTED.

Twelve bids for furnishing paiai to the settlement were read and the committee recommended that the contract be given to Judge Kalua, the lowest bidder. There was some discussion over Kalua's ability to furnish the paiai, the statement being made that he owed several thousand dollars to taro planters and might not be able to secure a further supply. His bid was fifty cents a paiai and the next lowest was sixty-two cents and a half. The highest bid was eighty-five cents. The contractor is first required to furnish an approved bond in the sum of \$250.

The plumbing inspector and the Hilo sanitary inspector rendered their semi-monthly reports.

Attorney General Andrews asked if all government physicians were citizens, and was informed that they were. He referred to Dr. Morris of Molokai, whose father, it is said, is an Austrian, and whose mother was a French lady, while he was born in England. Dr. Pratt replied that Morris was an American citizen, but further investigation will be made.

E. A. Mott-Smith called attention to the Senate's action on the Kalalau cemetery site, and said that if the law passed an amendment to the law might also be required. Referred to the Attorney-General.

Dr. Cofer reported health conditions in Australia as follows:

Brisbane, two weeks to February 25, 1903.—The three cases of plague occurred between the 12th instant and 19th instant inclusive. One death occurred on 13th instant and the other death occurred on the 20th instant. All cases of plague have been kept strictly isolated.

CAPTAIN SMITH WILL GET A TRIAL

Captain J. T. Smith of the Siberia was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Hendry upon the arrival of the big liner in port.

Captain Smith is charged with landing three rejected immigrants from the City of Peking contrary to law sometime in April, 1901. At that time Collector Stackable refused clearance papers to the vessel, and \$900 was deposited as security to pay the fine for landing the Japs, and the steamer was permitted to depart. Afterwards the steamship companies made an effort to secure the remission of the penalty, and the money has been ordered returned upon the recommendation of Mr. Breckons that the fine could not be imposed except by a court.

Captain Smith entered a plea of not guilty before Judge Estee, and was released upon \$1,000 bonds, signed by J. F. Humburg and H. Schultze. He also waived trial by jury and the hearing will be had before Judge Estee on May 9.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good works; of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith, & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

COUNTY BILL IN HANDS OF NINE HOUSE MEMBERS

After Long Debate the Measure Is Committed and the Home Rulers Declare Their Plan Will Be Out at Once.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With the county bill sent to a committee of nine for consideration, and the opinion of the chairman that five days of work would be sufficient to bring out a report, the prospect for something doing about the time the Legislature begins to think of adjourning is very good. The fact was brought out in the discussions in the lower house yesterday, that some at least of the members, realize that there are only twenty-five days in which measures are to be considered, with any chance of action after the governor has signified his attitude, and this may act as a lever in securing movement.

Yesterday was a working day. The House took up bills on the second and third reading, and the measures of the Bar Association, simplifying the penal laws and giving district courts wider range of action, went through. The emergency appropriation bill was passed and several other measures were sent to the upper house. There was some hot air exhausted, there was also some feeling shown over little matters, but withal it was a day of action, along lines which might easily be called progressive.

The Senate distinguished the day by putting to sleep one of the very first bills of the House, the cumulative voting bill for corporations, and then devoted the day to committees. There was a favorable report on the Local Option bill, the Pilot pay bill was killed and several other matters speeded along the road toward signature.

Speaker Beckley appointed the following County Bill Committee: First District, Purdy; Second District, Kanaho; Third District, Haia and Kalama; Fourth District, Aylett (chairman), Chillingworth; Fifth District, Vida, Kupihea; Sixth District, Knudsen.

IN THE HOUSE

It took only a few minutes to transact the preliminary business of the House and work began on the Senate bills sent down as passed the previous day. These were passed first reading and appropriately referred. They were the Dental bill and the act to reorganize the judiciary.

An invitation from the High Sheriff to the members of the House to witness an exhibition drill of the police at Kapiolani Park on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 was received and the Secretary was instructed to notify the High Sheriff that the Police and Military Committee and such members of the House as can do so will attend.

NO SUBSIDIES FOR STEAMERS.

The Finance Committee reported that it recommended the indefinite postponement of consideration of the resolution of Kanaho granting subsidies to inter-island steamship companies, so that cheaper deck fare might be granted.

The majority of the committee reported that the deck fares were reasonable and recited the charges. Kumalae dissented from the clause saying the charge was reasonable and Kanaho was given three days to file a minority report.

On the resolution of Kupihea asking for \$15,000 in the Emergency bill for bridges in the Ewa and Waianae districts the committee reported that no emergency existed except in the instance of a bridge over the Kalalau stream at Honolulu Plantation and this could be attended to from the appropriation for roads and bridges, Fifth District. Kanaho wanted time for a minority report without specifying how much he wanted and after some discussion the report was laid aside until he shall be ready.

On the subject of beer licenses the committee reported that from the Primo licenses \$250 each, \$6,000 was received and that instead of this revenue now there was a charge against the police funds because of the necessity to endeavor to prevent sale of beer at small stores. The committee therefore recommended that the Chillingworth bill pass, with the amendment that approach be given by the Treasurer and Sheriff.

Chillingworth said at once that if the members thought time would be gained he would withdraw his motion as he wanted speed.

Aylett said he favored a special committee. The consideration of the bill in the Senate was almost ended and he thought there should be action in the House that would facilitate matters. No time could be gained until the Senate had acted on a bill and a House committee could thus get along faster and act along lines leading to success.

Kumalae said a committee would simply be taking up time, as two weeks would not be enough for consideration. He said that would practically kill the bill. If the bill is to be killed let it die in the House. He was afraid there was no time for such delay, and said he felt there was opposition to the measure.

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Fernandez wanted a special committee and said that the other County bill would go to the same committee. The Home Rule bill had been printed and soon would be before the House.

Kupihea asked that consideration of a County bill be deferred until the Home Rule bill was ready. The House here took a recess.

POLL TAX IS NEEDED.

In taking up the Haia resolution on the abolishment of the poll tax, the committee went into the matter very fully, recommending finally that consideration be indefinitely postponed. The report follows:

"From the report of the Treasurer of the Territory, the Government has derived a revenue from the above taxes for the past four years of the following amount: 1899, \$287,092; 1900, \$339,749; 1901, \$269,108.50; 1902, \$248,559. Total, \$1,144,809.50.

Your committee would call the attention of this Honorable House to the fact that the road tax, as collected, is passed to the credit of a special account known as the 'Road Tax, Special Deposit,' and is spent only in the district in which such road tax is collected. In all of the islands, with the exception of Oahu, this tax is collected and the accounts are deposited with the Treasurer, to the credit of the district from which collected, and is drawn on approved vouchers (by the Superintendent of Public Works) by the Road Board of the different districts in which the work has been done, for which the vouchers are drawn.

Honolulu is the only exception on the Island of Oahu that does not deposit its road tax to a special deposit.

Two motions confronted the House when it met after recess. Long's motion to proceed immediately, section by section, and Aylett's suggestion to refer to a special committee.

John Gandy opened the discussion by saying this was the most important measure of the session. The people have the greatest interest in the bill, and many amendments and suggestions have come to Representatives. If a committee takes the bill, these amendments could be then considered. He

favored nine members on the committee, saying that they would represent all the people. He moved that the committee be of nine members, and that each island be represented, the apportionment being three from Oahu and two each from Maui and Hawaii.

Aylett said that there should be two from each district of Oahu and Gandy was ready to surrender one to Oahu, and there was a discussion which lasted for a half hour, after which the amendment and resolution referring the bill to a committee of nine passed.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

The order of the day became House Bill No. 51, relating to committing offenders to industrial and reformatory schools, which passed third reading by ayes 27, noes 1.

House Bill 52, relating to waiver of trial by jury in criminal cases less than felony, was next called up. The Speaker refused to entertain an amendment to the Hawaiian version, saying the House was enacting laws in English and the translations were for the convenience of members. The only course was referring back to the enrollment committee. The bill passed third reading by 26 to 2.

House Bill No. 54, relating to the jurisdiction of circuit and district judges, repealing and amending certain laws, brought out the objection from Pall that Andrade was absent and could not explain its provisions. There followed a long and fruitless discussion, the bill finally passing by 29 to 7. Speaker Beckley not voting as he had been absent for a time.

House Bill No. 55, relating to guardians and wards, was passed, ayes 27, noes 1. Pa'e.

House Bill No. 59, bearing upon the giving of notice by publication, received a unanimous vote, ayes 28.

House Bill No. 50, relating to desertion, found only 20 friends and 7 opponents.

EMERGENCY BILL PASSED.

This brought the House up to the emergency bill. Kupihea renewed his fight against the measure, moving that the bill be referred to the public lands and internal improvements committee. Wright moved to reject the bill, and Knudsen moved to pass the measure. Kupihea spoke in favor of the bill and Kupihea wanted time to speak. Harris was aroused by this, and he said that if the House should send this back to another committee after the finance committee had worked so hard on it, then the finance committee would resign. Kupihea explained that the public lands committee wanted the bill so that it might cut out some things and add others. Fernandez ridiculed the idea that the public lands committee could find anything to add now, and said the bill should pass. The House agreed to the bill, 25 ayes to 3 noes, party lines disappearing.

A motion to adjourn failed, and bills on second reading came up. No. 18, to amend the title of chapter 62 of the penal laws, bearing upon the leper laws, was laid aside to be taken up with Kanaho's bill, No. 74, to amend chapter 16 of the penal code, which is of the same nature as another bill, was tabled. No. 80, relating to divorce and separation, went to the judiciary committee. Wright moved to reject the bill, and Knudsen moved to pass the measure. The House agreed to the bill, 25 ayes to 3 noes, party lines disappearing.

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No. 85, relating to immoral practices, went to the miscellaneous committee. No. 106, to extend Pauahi street from Nuuanu to Fort street was sent to the public lands committee.

The House then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

IN THE SENATE

Senator Baldwin for the Ways and Means Committee reported favorably the bill repealing the twenty cents a share stamp tax on corporation stock.

The bill granting licenses to brew beer was favorably reported. Kumalae dissenting, the committee having declared its opinion that the license fee of \$250 was reasonable. Kumalae said he thought the license too small and the brewery should pay more. The report was tabled to be taken up later.

The Committee on Public Expenditures reported on the Wilcox shortage as reported elsewhere. On motion the report went to the Printing Committee and then the order of the day was taken up.

COUNTY BILL TAKEN UP.

Chillingworth moved the taking up of House Bill No. 3, the County bill. It was read a second time by title and Chillingworth moved reference to a committee of seven.

Long said that he was in favor of taking up the bill at once so that the House could know just how the members stood. He said he did not want a committee to kill or change the bill nor committee of the whole, for there would be too much discussion. He wanted action.

Chillingworth said at once that if the members thought time would be gained he would withdraw his motion as he wanted speed.

Aylett said he favored a special committee. The consideration of the bill in the Senate was almost ended and he thought there should be action in the House that would facilitate matters. No time could be gained until the Senate had acted on a bill and a House committee could thus get along faster and act along lines leading to success.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY : : : : MARCH 20

THE SHORTAGE CONUNDRUM.

The Star has revised its statement that the shortage of \$2,337.85 was among the items of embezzlement for which B. H. Wright was indicted and finds that, although the shortage was known to Superintendent Cooper, he was not called to the notice of the Grand Jury. The Star might have added that it was not called to the notice of the taxpayers, either; the first official publication of it save an obscure paragraph in the unpaid bill message being in the supplementary report of Supt. Cooper, which is now being printed.

It is made clear enough that the shortage is not "new" to Mr. Cooper, but it is decidedly new to the community and to the officials charged with the administration of Justice. And that is "new" enough for all practical purposes.

The question as it stands is, as Chief Clerk White describes it—"one of responsibility between Charles Wilcox—the man who was discharged summarily from the Board of Health and then made a disbursing agent of the Board of Public Works—and B. H. Wright, who may be described as the handy scapegoat. The money was last seen in the hands of Wilcox. He SAYS he gave it to B. H. Wright. Now if some missing private property was last seen in the hands of John Doe it would be no defense for John to say that he had turned it over to Richard Roe; he would have to PROVE THE FACT to get rid of his own responsibility to the law.

If any different rule should apply to Charles Wilcox the public would like to know why. But Wilcox has not even been exposed to the Grand Jury searchlight; and this despite the fact that, when he was asked by his official superior how, if he paid over the missing money to B. H. Wright it would be no defense for John to say that he had turned it over to Richard Roe; he would have to PROVE THE FACT to get rid of his own responsibility to the law.

The fourth conundrum is why Charles Wilcox, who confesses an unlawful act by which the Treasury has lost \$2,337.85 through somebody's theft, remains in the employ of the Board of Public Works? Is it because his brother Robert has friends in the Legislature?

The explanation is given by Supt. Cooper and Deputy Auditor Meyer that he has produced a practicable, working, economical cane-loader, one which should attract more than usual notice in Hawaii. The sugar crop this year will amount to about 3,200,000 tons of cane, the great bulk of which has to be packed by hand across the field and up on to the cars. All a strong man can do in a day, on an average, is to load five tons.

If Mr. Gregg's claims are substantiated in actual daily work, a strong man or a boy can load twelve tons of cane a day. The work accomplished with a green crew and a machine in the experimental stage alone, indicates that the claims of the inventor are sound.

The importance of this invention, if it fulfills expectations, is not so much in the economy which it may accomplish, as in the great reduction which it makes in the number of men required. A machine which does this may prove the salvation of our plantations at some period of labor scarcity.

Mr. Gregg has already introduced several labor-saving and economizing devices into Hawaii, notably the Gregg cane unloader, portable tie and portable rail joiner. The Advertiser congratulates Mr. Gregg upon his successes so far and hopes to see him continue to invent. The best way to encourage him so to do, is to show appreciation of those machines and devices which he has already produced. His latest effort will create such a radical reduction in the number of laborers required on the sugar plantations, even if it only partially fulfills his claims, that it is worthy of the most careful investigation and proving. We hope to see several of these machines tested before the year is out.

AS TO CONUNDRUMS.

Superintendent Cooper tells the Bulletin that he does not see any conundrum in the matter of the shortage of \$2,337.85, the initial responsibility for which lies with the present disbursing clerk of the Board of Public Works. Let us try and make his vision clearer. Charles Wilcox received money to pay out for the monthly wage scale of road boards, and instead of using it for that as the law requires, he turned it over—so he says—to B. H. Wright, who had no more business with it than he had with the Governor's salary. The money was stolen by some one, and the sole defense of its legal custodian is that he made an unlawful deposit of it with an unauthorized depository.

Conundrum: This being a clear case of malfeasance in office, why was not Wilcox suspended from duty and his case reported to the grand jury?

Says the Bulletin: "Mr. Cooper said to the reporter that the I O U held by Clerk Wilcox against payments alleged to have been made to Wright was for a larger amount than the shortage, but of an earlier date, and that, according to Wilcox, it was a sort of continuing I O U taken for his own protection."

This suggests the conundrum of where the interests of the government were cared for under a system which permitted clerks to loan public money to each other on "continuing I O Us" which were not related to more than one of several loans made and were merely taken for individual protection.

Charles Wilcox intimates that he gave the \$2,337.85 to B. H. Wright because of the directions given by J. H. Boyd to all clerks in the Department to obey Mr. Wright's orders as chief clerk.

Wright, he claims, asked for the cash and, in the natural course of business got it. If this is true why was it necessary for Charles Wilcox to take an I O U from Wright for his own protection? The conundrum is: Why should he have assumed a continuing personal responsibility for public funds merely passing through his hands, after his chief had relieved him of them?

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An Editor Stricken.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Beriah Wilkins, owner of the Washington Post, has been stricken with paralysis in the Waldorf-Astoria. He was unconscious late last night and unable to recognize the members of his family who had been summoned to this city.

The attending physician said the life of Mr. Wilkins was trembling in the balance. Although they hoped he might recover they admitted that the patient might pass away at any moment.

Mr. Wilkins was a representative in Congress from Ohio fifteen years ago. With Frank Hatton, former Postmaster-General, he acquired possession of the Washington Post about 1890. Mr. Wilkins returned from abroad a month ago. He has been in ill health for several weeks. Mr. Wilkins is 57 years of age. He was born in Ohio and was formerly a banker in Urichsville, that State. He was an Ohio State Senator in 1879.

THE TWO TREATIES.

The two treaties, Cuban and Panama, have been ratified by the Senate, but this does not put them on their feet. Change in the text of the Cuban treaty nullifies the previous action of the Senate and the subject must be gone over again there. It seems probable, however, that Cuba will not be difficult to please so long as the clause giving her the advantages of a lower sugar tariff is maintained.

One cannot be sure about the Panama treaty, for that will depend upon the Colombian Congress, a body which has never shown much love for the United States and is now being worked upon by European influences. Europe owns the Colombian debt and that gives her a leverage which the United States lacks. The strongest argument of the intriguers, however, is that which plays on the fear of South Americans that the "manifest destiny" they hear so much about means the ultimate conquest of their continent by the power that has taken Porto Rico and the Philippines and has gained ascendancy in Cuba. It is urged that if the United States gets control of a canal across Colombian territory it will rule the politics of the southern republic and ultimately annex it.

The proposal to make Kailhi camp a home for the homeless, which is one of the freak bills in the Legislature, ought to suit some of the politicians very well. Kailhi camp was stocked with voters last fall and is depended on to carry the seventh district. If it can be made an official corral for every man who does not feel like paying rent there will be great things doing when another political campaign begins.

Japan is fast getting civilized. It now has the fake extra of the daily press. According to the Tokyo Times the police have issued a notice enjoining the newsboys to mention the names of the papers issuing the extras and to refrain from exaggerating the contents as to create a sensation.

RHEUMATIC PAINS will soon wear out the strongest constitution. If relief is possible, Chamberlain's Pain Balm will afford it. This liniment has been a boon to thousands of sufferers. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

WILCOX IN THE TOOLS.

We are getting action for our money in the shortage matter. After three or four days of backing and filling, accompanied with efforts to convince the public that the Advertiser had merely uncovered a fossilized mare's nest, Supt. Cooper has requested the resignation of Disbursing Clerk Charles Wilcox. The public will recall that the Advertiser suggested this move when Supt. Cooper took over the office but that the unfitness of Wilcox was ignored and that official was allowed to continue his peculiar services, some of which, quite lately, have taken the form of personal lobbying in the Legislature.

But this ought not to end the matter. Supt. Cooper, though asking Wilcox to step down and out, expresses touching faith in his honesty. Nevertheless the fact is plain to other people that the money Wilcox was entrusted with for a specific purpose is missing and that his only excuse is that he loaned it to another official, taking a private I O U for his own protection, leaving the Treasury and the taxpayers unprotected. Elsewhere this would be called malfeasance in office, an offence which, in many countries is not regarded as compatible with strict personal honesty.

Moreover the Registrar of Public Accounts disputes, point blank, the statement made by Mr. Wilcox that the money was paid over by him to B. H. Wright while the latter was chief clerk. Registrar Hapal says that Wilcox personally cashed one of the missing Treasury warrants for \$424.10, on November 25, 1902, more than two months after Wright had been removed from office.

The Territorial officers have no right to let this matter drop until the question of who stole this \$2,337.85 has been probed to the bottom. To do so would simply encourage further corruption.

THE GREGG CANE LOADER.

The announcement by Mr. W. C. Gregg that he has produced a practicable, working, economical cane-loader, is one which should attract more than usual notice in Hawaii. The sugar crop this year will amount to about 3,200,000 tons of cane, the great bulk of which has to be packed by hand across the field and up on to the cars. All a strong man can do in a day, on an average, is to load five tons.

Owing to the large amount of local freight which had to be discharged in Honolulu the Oceanic liner Sonoma did not get away for the Colonies until after two o'clock this morning.

but the Filipinos, who are never happy except when they are cutting throats and the army, which looks to war for glory and promotions. Out of such conditions there ought to come a good lively campaign.

Pleasure over the prospect, however, seems to be confined to the Philippines and to Europe. There is no visible enthusiasm among the American taxpayers.

SONOMA ARRIVES FROM THE COAST

The Oceanic liner Sonoma arrived from San Francisco yesterday afternoon with many passengers for Honolulu and the Colonies, and a big cargo. Among her passengers was the Coronation Choir, which is going to Australia on a tour.

The Sonoma has once again busted a hooloo. She left San Francisco on Friday, which was also the 13th day of the month, yet managed to crawl along to Honolulu without encountering any kind of dire disaster.

The passengers for Honolulu on the Sonoma were:

L. H. Bricker, James Brickwell, Miss E. K. Toatt, Mrs. S. L. Mark, Miss B. Mark, Miss M. Redwood, Mrs. Frank Fitchey and maid, D. H. Davis, Miss M. Fenny, Mrs. W. H. Goig, Miss Goig, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Traphagen and four children, Mrs. Griggs, Dr. F. E. Lawver, W. E. Douglas, Captain and Mrs. Charles W. Fisher, Col. Z. L. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Castle, Mr. and F. Wichman, Mrs. O. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Ward and son, R. W. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lain, Mrs. M. Bockner, Dr. and Mrs. C. Cushing, H. F. Wichman, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Garrison, S. B. Connell, Miss A. Clark, S. H. Hunt, Master S. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Simas, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Stoibler, T. H. Burton, Miss McKinnon, Mrs. D. A. Mackintosh, R. Davies, W. L. Marsh, O. H. Bybee, B. M. Jones, L. H. Stevens, H. G. Dickenson, S. Albright, L. H. Ness, Miss Fleming, O. Lucido, W. B. Kenny, G. F. Meezy, M. T. Coman, James Gorling, W. B. McKay, George Spring.

Owing to the large amount of local freight which had to be discharged in Honolulu the Oceanic liner Sonoma did not get away for the Colonies until after two o'clock this morning.

ITALIAN FISHERMEN ARRIVE ON SONOMA

"De Dago Fisher-de-man," is in town, having arrived on the Sonoma. In fact a small hui of Italian fishermen put in their appearance yesterday. They brought a small launch along and also a smart sailing craft which will be used in fishing.

The Italians had no sooner left the Sonoma than they had their craft in the water and were scooting about the harbor to get the lay of things. They propose to revolutionize the fish business here and may make great inroads on the business of the Japs.

At San Francisco the Italians have control of the fishing and do well at it.

At Cape Town, South Africa, there are large numbers of Italian fishermen, smart fellows when it comes to handling sails and fishing lines, and they have made a big success of their work there.

These fishermen think that the same opportunities exist in Honolulu and will make a great effort to break into the Jap combine which at present controls the fish business.

SEAL HUNTERS TO RETURN TO COAST

The Korea will today take to San Francisco the crew of the sealing schooner Geneva, which put into this port some time ago in distress. The owner of the Geneva has decided not to continue the sealing expedition. Captain Jones is to remain in Honolulu, and after his vessel has been repaired to some extent will take the small craft back to British Columbia. He will get a crew of four or five Japs for this purpose and on arrival at Victoria the vessel will be thoroughly repaired and a new crew engaged for the second sealing expedition.

About thirty men will be among the party which is to return to the Coast by the Korea. These will include eight seal hunters and sixteen hunters' helpers. Among the hunters who are to return is an old Indian. The latter is quite a character but is said to be a native shot with a gun and a valuable man on a sealing expedition.

Hanalei Goes on the Slip.

The steamer Hanalei was taken in by the Row yesterday and placed on the Marine Railway for an overhauling. She will probably be put on a run now, carrying sugar.

Bark Ivanhoe Arrives.

The British bark Ivanhoe, Grant master, arrived from the Nitrate ports yesterday after a sixty-one day passage and was towed into port by the tug Fearless shortly after two o'clock. The vessel is berthed at the Railway wharf.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Territorial flag was hoisted for the first time yesterday over the Kapilani building.

Manager Gjerdrum of Hanna has been appointed to succeed Manager Watt on Honokaa Plantation.

Judge Estes yesterday received a letter from the Attorney General relative to the Tanbara case, and indicating that the matter of a reprieve would soon be disposed of.

E. H. Clough, one of the best known writers of the San Francisco press, was a through passenger on the Siberia. He is making a trip around the world, and is accompanied by his wife.

A report was received yesterday that the military authorities at San Francisco were considering the project to take Roger James back to Alcatraz for confinement there as an escaped military prisoner.

Director Jared G. Smith has received word from Washington that the agricultural bill which passed Congress carries \$15,000 for the Hawaii station, which is the maximum allowed any of the state or territorial stations of the Agricultural Department. This will put the Hawaii establishment in very good shape. The government will have a bureau of farmers' institutes, according to Mr. Smith's advices.

News came yesterday from Lahaina that the mail boat which left there at 11:45 Sunday forenoon for Lanai had not been heard from since, and fears were entertained that it had been swamped and the crew of two Hawaiians lost. A squall which struck a boat containing George W. Hayelden may have overturned the boat. He saw the boat head about as if to return to Lahaina. It is said the mail boat crew had been drinking.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Immigration Commissioner Sargent will leave for Hawaii about the first of April.

Goo Kim, acting Chinese Consul, has been ill for the last few days with dengue fever.

Judge Robinson yesterday granted a motion for non-suit in the case of Samuel Andrews vs. Kalikena.

Reports of the Board of Health and Department of Agriculture were distributed in the Legislature yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Nishiwitz, of Nahuku, Maui, who went to the States recently for the benefit of his health, has been seriously ill at the Russ House, San Francisco, for the past month. He is alone. His condition is reported to be critical.

Ex-Delegate Wilcox returned from Washington in poor health.

T. Thomas Fortune has arrived in Manila and is making addresses there.

About a third of the million dollar issue of Hawaiian coin has been redeemed.

Wm. T. Rawlins has been appointed by Judge Gear administrator of the estate of Kahinu Mele.

J. E. Fullerton, F. H. Loucks and William Milverton have been appointed appraisers of the estate of Bella D. Friel, deceased.

C. A. Brown, Frank Archer and A. Ahrens have been appointed appraisers of the property and estate of Kahinu Mele (w.), deceased.

Consul Saito, who has returned from Japan, comes vested with power to stop the migration of Hawaiian Japanese laborers to the mainland.

Charles Wilcox has resigned from the Public Works Department at the request of Supt. Cooper. The latter expresses confidence in Wilcox's honesty.

Attorney General Andrews has asked the attorneys in the Summer case to reduce

MEMPHIS CUT OFF BY GREAT RIVER FRESHETS

San Francisco's Street Car Men, Unable to Compromise With Employers, May Go Off on a Strike on Saturday Next.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mar. 18.—All railroad communication has been cut off from this city owing to the floods.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—Col. Charles F. Humphrey, deputy Quartermaster General of the army, has been nominated Quartermaster General with the rank of Brigadier General.

Col. Humphrey served as a private in the Fifth Artillery in 1863 and in 1865 was commissioned a lieutenant and transferred to the Fourth Artillery. He was made a first lieutenant in 1868. He graduated from the Artillery School in 1874 and in 1879 was commissioned a captain and assistant quartermaster. He became a major in 1892 and in 1897 was appointed a lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general. He became a colonel by act of Congress in 1898. He has seen wide service, having been in the Civil War, fought Indians in the West, serving in the Snake Bannock campaign in Nevada and Oregon. He was brevetted a captain and awarded a Congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action with Indians at Clearwater, Idaho. He served in Cuba and was with the relief expedition at Peking in 1900.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 18.—No compromise has been reached between the street car companies and their employes and a strike is threatened for Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—Hamilton Fish, son of the former Secretary of State, has been appointed Assistant United States Treasurer at New York.

BUFFALO, Mar. 18.—Mrs. Hull, mother-in-law of Edwin L. Burdick, both central figures in the murder mystery, is reported ill.

NEW YORK, Mar. 18.—Charles M. Schwab has returned from his European trip in good health.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—The vote on the Cuban Reciprocity treaty will be taken tomorrow.

FIGHT ON MORGAN'S TRUST BEGINS IN FEDERAL COURT

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 18.—The Northern Securities case is being argued before four Federal judges.

One year ago this month, the Attorney General of the United States, acting under the instructions of President Roosevelt brought an action at law to render null and void the incorporation of the Northern Securities Company. He filed with the United States Circuit Court in Minnesota, at St. Paul, a petition asking that the Northern Securities Company be enjoined perpetually from dealing in or voting any stock of the Northern Pacific or Great Northern Railroad Companies, and that the stockholders of the railroad companies also be enjoined from recognizing the Northern Securities Company as the owner or holder of stocks in their companies.

The petition recites that an attempt to turn over a controlling interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the Great Northern in the year 1896 having been defeated by a decision of the Supreme Court, James J. Hill and other stockholders of the Great Northern and J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates in the Northern Pacific Company entered into an unlawful combination or conspiracy to effect a virtual consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern systems, and to place restraint upon all competitive interstate and foreign trade or commerce carried on by them. Their plan, it is declared, was to form a corporation to be called the Northern Securities Company, under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$400,000,000, to which, in exchange for its capital stock upon a certain basis and at a certain rate, was to be transferred the capital stock of or a controlling interest in the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

If the Government fails to prevent the carrying out of this combination, the petitioners declare, not only will a virtual consolidation of two competing trans-continental lines with the practical pooling of the earnings be effected, and a monopoly of the interstate and foreign commerce formerly carried on by them as competitors be created and all effective competition between such lines and carrying of interstate and foreign traffic be destroyed, but thereafter to all desiring to use it, an available method will be presented whereby the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, may be circumvented and set at naught, and all trans-continental lines, indeed the entire railway system of the country, may be absorbed, merged and consolidated, thus placing the public at the absolute mercy of the holding corporation.

Lt. Com. Marix Here.

Among the notable passengers on the Korea is Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marix, who has just been relieved from duty as Captain of the Port at Manila and is now on his way to Washington to get his next step as Captain. He has been in service on the Asiatic Station now for about three years, during most of that time having been Chief of the Lighthouse Bureau of the Philippines, but for the last year has been Port Captain at Manila, remaining there on the urgent recommendation of Admiral Remey. Lieutenant Commander Marix is one of the famous men of the navy. He was judge advocate of the naval court of inquiry that investigated the Maine disaster in the harbor of Havana, and is the foremost man in the navy as an authority on matters relating to maritime law. He is a native of Saxony.

More Trouble for Uncle.

NEW YORK, March 11.—English investors in Spanish-American loans and enterprises are now looking for a sequel to the Venezuelan affair in some other quarter of the western hemisphere, says the Tribune's representative in London. The only other countries where defaults of interest and repudiation of financial obligations are flagrant are Costa Rica and Guatemala. The external debt of Costa Rica was scaled down to lower rates of interest, but defaults have occurred in both the interest and the sinking fund.

Guatemala's debt was also rearranged at 4 per cent, but the interest has not been paid. These countries are exposing themselves to foreign coercion in the interest of European creditors.

It is not probable that England will join Germany in another naval campaign against either republic, since the British investors in the two main Venezuelan loans complain that the effect of the alliance has been to establish preference for inferior German claims and to create a prejudice against the legitimate claims of bondholders.

Wong Shiu King, the editor who was sentenced to thirty days in Oahu Prison for libel, was pardoned yesterday by Governor Dole.

PROSPECT OF CHEAP FARES TO HAWAII

Oceanic May Reduce 3 Months of Year.

There is an indication that tourist steamship fares on the Oceanic liners between Honolulu and San Francisco may be reduced considerably for a period of three months of the year. It is said that the Oceanic Company would be willing to make the fare \$5 each way during the months of December, January and February.

Charles R. Frazier, who recently wrote a book regarding the Islands, is authority for the above statement. He left the Islands some time ago to travel in the States. When he left here he had letters of introduction to the Oceanic Steamship Company in San Francisco. In a letter to the Honolulu Ad, a new paper started here, he says:

"The writer found Mr. L. F. Cockcroft of the Oceanic Steamship Company eager to aid in Hawaiian tourist travel, and through his assistance he secured many concessions in travel from the railroad companies. In answer to a suggestion that steamship companies might make a reduction in fare during the winter months, Mr. Cockcroft said it might possibly be arranged to make the fare to Honolulu \$5 during the months of December, January and February, and an arrangement might be made with the railroad companies for a through trip from the East on the same basis. When the local business bodies begin their advertising campaign in earnest, there will very likely not be the slightest difficulty in arranging with the steamship people for a cheap rate."

Metcalfe Arms Divorced.

Judge De Bolt filed a decree yesterday in the divorce suit of Kahina Metcalfe vs. Thomas Metcalfe, granting a dissolution of the marriage, and giving the custody and control of an unnamed infant to the mother. The court orders "by way of permanent alimony" that Thomas Metcalfe pay the sum of \$20 per month, the same to be paid in monthly installments on the 15th of each month, and the sum of \$50 as counsel fee. Since the commencement of the divorce proceedings a child was born on March 4.

On March 10th 23 men, 3 teams and 2½ gallons of gasoline loaded 40 tons of cane in 2½ hours, or at the rate of 14 cents a ton of cane.

The usual method of loading is by

packing the cane by hand from the field,

up an inclined plank to the top of the car, where it is dumped into the car.

Another method is to load the cane on

WM. C. GREGG INVENTS A CANE LOADER THAT MAY SIMPLIFY LABOR PROBLEMS

William C. Gregg of Honolulu and Minneapolis has invented a cane loading machine, and during the past month has been successfully experimenting with it at Ewa.

The principle of the machine is as follows:

The cane is picked up by hand, and thrown into a sled, shaped like the ribs of a boat. The boat weighs 200 pounds and holds 800 pounds of cane. The boat is then drawn by a team of mules to the side of the machine which is mounted on wheels and stands alongside of and parallel to the railroad track. It is operated by a gasoline engine. The machine picks the boat up, and dumps the cane into the car, returning the boat to the ground, whence it is hauled back to the field by the mule team, left there to be filled, and a boat which has meanwhile been filled is turned down to the machine.

It takes only one minute after a boat is alongside of the machine, to unhitch the team, elevate, discharge and return the boat and hitch the team to it again. The boats go over the deepest furrows without capsizing.

Three teams and six to eight boats keep one machine busy.

A MACHINE CREW.

Mr. Gregg's estimate of the crew of men, material and fuel necessary to operate a machine, is as follows:

16 men loading boats.
3 men driving teams.
2 men on machine.
1 man hauling cars.
3 teams hauling boats.
1 team hauling cars.
10 gallons of gasoline.
Total 22 men, 8 mules and 10 gallons of gasoline.

CAPACITY.

Mr. Gregg claims that one machine and the above outfit will load 200 to 240 tons of cane a day, with portable tracks 300 feet apart, which is twice as far apart as they are now laid.

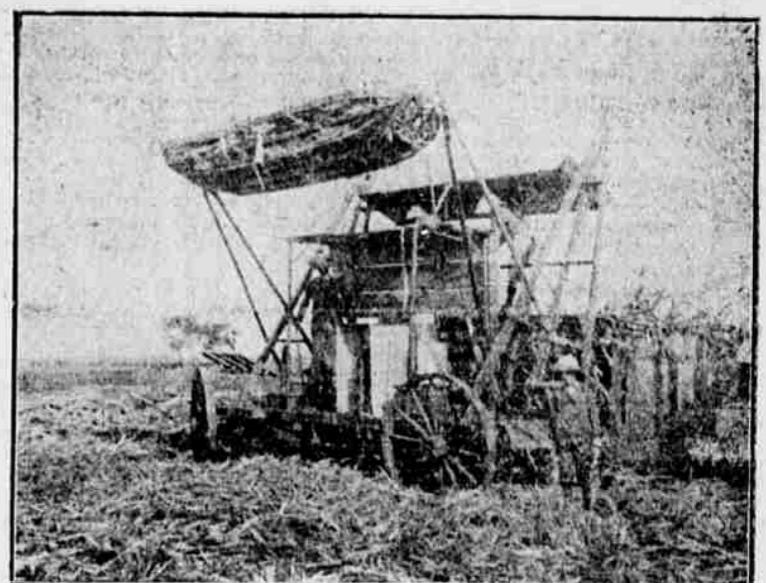
The first machine manufactured by Mr. Gregg has been changed and improved in a number of details, and some experimental runs made with an entirely untrained crew. The following are some of the results: On March 4, with ordinary stake cars, 13 men, 2 teams and 8 gallons of gasoline loaded 53 tons of cane in 7½ hours. Reckoning wages at 7½ cents an hour, a team as costing the same as a man and gasoline at 30 cents a gallon, the cost of loading was 20.4 cents a ton.

On March 10th 23 men, 3 teams and 2½ gallons of gasoline loaded 40 tons of cane in 2½ hours, or at the rate of 14 cents a ton of cane.

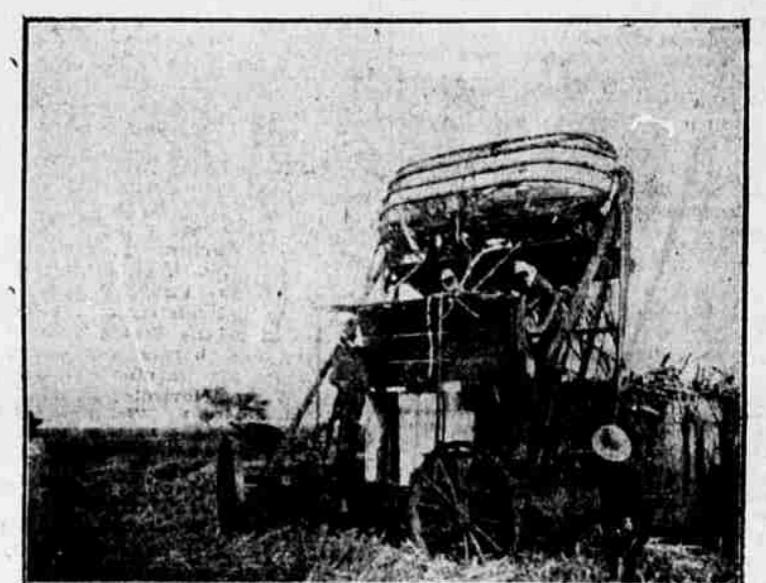
The usual method of loading is by packing the cane by hand from the field, up an inclined plank to the top of the car, where it is dumped into the car. Another method is to load the cane on



CARS LOADED BY GREGG LOADER.



LIFTING A BOAT LOAD OF CANE.



DUMPING THE CANE.

to sleds on which slings are spread. The sled is then hauled to a derrick beside the track, when the derrick lifts the sling and swings the bundle over the car, where it drops into the car. Another method is to load the cane on

carts, than under the present methods, thereby getting the cane to the mill quicker, and preventing deterioration of the cane.

6. That it enables the use of the cheapest and poorest class of labor, as only one stick of cane at a time has to be handled, while under the hand packing system, only the strongest of men can stand the strain.

7. That it saves the expense and delay incident to the use of slings where the present system of sleds and derricks is in use.

The machine is now set up in a yard opposite Mr. Gregg's office on lower Alakea street, where it can be seen in operation at any time upon application at the office.

FIGURES ON IMMIGRATION

MISS HYDE AND MR. COLLINS WED

Figures received by the Collector of Customs show that during the month of January, 1903, there arrived in the ports of the United States from foreign countries 35,097 aliens, of whom 31,851 were allowed to land, as against arrivals in January, 1902, of 26,459. Of these arrivals for January, 1903, 28,797 were Europeans, 2,255 were Asiatics, of whom 1,957 were Japanese and 119 Chinese, and the balance were from other countries in Asia. The rest were from South America, Mexico and various islands. The leading ports report arrivals as follows: New York, 21,816; Boston, 1,966; Philadelphia, 719; Baltimore, 2,167; San Francisco, 497; San Juan, Porto Rico, 131; Key West, 490; New Orleans, 51; Galveston, 190; Port Townsend, 101; Honolulu, 1,616; Portland, Oregon, 57.

Appeals to the Governor.

Chinese friends of Wong Shiu King, who was convicted of libel and given thirty days in jail, are circulating a petition for executive clemency. It is pointed out that the libel was in paid advertisement, that Wong Shiu King had very little to do with it, that he is a Christian man of exemplary character who supports a family by teaching, and that he is in poor health.

Miss Cornelia B. Hyde and Mr. Dwight M. Collins were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards, the Rev. William Morris Kincaid performing the ceremony. The lanai, where the couple were married, was decorated with greens and white violets. Mrs. C. M. Hyde, the aunt of the bride, came from Hilo to be present at her niece's wedding. As the function was a very quiet one the only guests present were Mr. Collins' relatives and a few of Miss Hyde's most intimate friends.

The bride wore a pretty gown of white pima over satin trimmed with old lace and chiffon. Her tulle veil was caught in the coiffure with orange blossoms. She carried bouquet of white violets and maidenhair fern.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins will make their home in Pittsfield, Mass.

The Builders and Traders' Exchange adopted resolutions last night calling on the Legislature to create a permanent statistical bureau here and provide for the taking of a biennial census of mercantile and industrial conditions.



EARL ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts has accepted an invitation to visit the United States in September.

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
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Northern Assurance Company

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1858.
Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

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Capital £1,000,000.

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Immediate Payment of Claims.

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The very best Lime and in the
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Low Prices.

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CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
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AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company, Etc.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Etc.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimoku Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, London.

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OF BOSTON.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Rizord, Koesten, Robert, Velpau, and others, combines all the deserts to be sought in a medicine of the highest order. It is a true French Remedy.
THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for the removal of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION NO. 2 (promptly of the blood, veins, kidneys, spots, blisters, pains and swellings of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, iodine, & other dangerous poisons).

THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all forms of nervousness, of depression, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the deteriorating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal druggists and dealers throughout the U.S. Price in England, 2s. 2d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp on every letter or in red cross affected envelope.

Send letters on red cross affected envelope to our agents, and without which it is a forgery.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

MANY BILLS PASS BOTH BRANCHES

(Continued from page 2.)

The Fourth District member (Wright) had been ready to set aside money from Kona for the Fourth and Fifth Districts. Wright responded that Kona, Kau and Kohala needed just as much as the other districts. It appeared to him that the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts were trying to "hog" it all. He demanded justice for his district.

Long made the point that Kumanas had voted with the minority, and followed immediately with a motion that the bill be amended to be passed, which carried.

Bill No. 27 was then brought up. The judiciary committee had recommended that No. 45 be substituted, but owing to the absence of the author, the two measures were laid aside for later action.

DEsertion Bill APPROVED.

Bill No. 50, relating to desertions of married persons, was taken up. Kuhio arguing against the repeal of the law, saying it was necessary to keep couples together, and the people of the Second District were opposed to the repeal.

Andrade urged the passage of the bill on the ground that the present law is unconstitutional, as it endeavors to enforce a civil contract by penal provisions, and he would be ready to defend any case under the law, being certain that he could secure an acquittal.

Fernandez said the present law was contrary to the statutes of the United States. The committee then approved the measure.

The committee then rose, and Chairman Chillingworth reported favorable action on bills 70 and 50. Both bills were then passed second reading.

Kupihea endeavored to have the rules suspended so that he might introduce bills and resolutions, but this was not the will of the House.

After a report of the printing committee the House took up bill No. 38, relating to concealing an infant, in which the penalty is reduced from two years to one year, and it passed the third reading without dissenting voice.

House Bill No. 42 was then brought forward, the bill having for its object the reducing of the penalty for larceny to one year, and it passed, 25 to 3.

No. 43, affecting assault and battery, was next considered. Kuhio opposed the bill, finding a number of differences between the measure and existing law. But Knudsen explained that the only change is making the penalty one year instead of two, and giving the district court power to dispose of the matter without having to await grand jury action. Fernandez took the same view, and the bill passed, ayes 25, nays 2.

Bill No. 44, relating to receiving stolen goods, received unanimous support. No. 45 was tabled.

No. 46, relating to illegal branding of cattle, had no opponents, and No. 47, relating to embezzlement, was similarly popular.

No. 48, on burglary, making the penalty twenty years imprisonment instead of life, was agreed to without dissent.

The opium repeal law was not so popular, though there was no debate, the bill passing, ayes 23, nays 3.

The House then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE

Secretary Savidge read a communication from the House transmitting a resolution calling upon the Governor to pardon all released criminals in order that they may be restored to their civil rights. Referred to Judiciary Committee upon motion of Senator Baldwin, who said he wasn't prepared to vote on it.

AGAINST SCHOOL CHANGE.

Senator Wilcox for the Committee on Health and Education reported emphatically against any change in the school system. The report was on thirteen petitions of which only one favored county control. The committee reported that the present system "is not an experiment but a system gradually evolved in two generations out of local conditions." The system is also said to fit local conditions and to be of the best as shown by the success of pupils from here on the mainland, and in the prizes won at Paris by the Hawaiian educational exhibit.

It was stated also that the system is best for the teachers; finally it was decided to have six copies of the bill typewritten into Hawaiian for the benefit of the Home Rule members.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senator Achi gave notice of an act to create toll and freight board.

TO REPAY PRATT.

Senator Achi introduced a resolution for the insertion of an item of \$10,000 in the appropriation bill to repay the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange for money spent by J. G. Pratt in Washington in securing the passage of the fire claims act.

Senate Bill No. 33 went over until today.

The bill providing for the \$5 tax on automobiles and \$2 tax on bicycles passed, with an amendment making the bicycle tax \$1. Senator Dickey thought \$5 was not enough for automobiles, and Senator Achi opposed the bicycle tax.

He said \$2 was six per cent on the valuation of the bicycle, while automobiles paid but one-third of one per cent on their value.

He said bicycles didn't damage the roads, anyway, while they paid more tax than horses.

Senator Achi favored the tax, while Senator Kaohi argued that there should not be such a law any more than a tax on spectacles or umbrellas.

Senator Achi's motion to strike out the bicycle tax was lost. Senator McCandless' amendment to make the tax \$1 carried.

Senators Achi and Kaohi voted "no" on the final passage of the bill.

PAY OF JURORS.

The bill amending the jury law so as to give ten cents a mile for expenses of jurors passed finally.

The section limiting this to jurors residing outside the district was stricken out.

Senator McCandless' amendment to strike out the one dollar verdict fee received no second. The bill passed, McCandless voting "no."

The bill providing for the payment of fire claims bonds passed unanimously.

INCOME TAX STAYS.

A motion to defer action on the income tax repeal was lost.

On motion of Senator Brown the report of the committee was adopted and the bill killed, 8 to 1, the Home Rulers voting against the bill.

Senator Achi immediately gave notice of another income law amendment, providing that the tax be collected by the present system, and that the physicians as a rule did their duty.

To do away with them would tend to permit the spread of infectious diseases, and would also work serious harm to a large proportion of the population.

The item of \$2,000 for insane asylum was

increased by the committee to \$3,000. The report was signed by Paris, Woods and Wilcox.

Senator McCandless presented the minority report of himself and Senator Dickey.

The items for hospitals and asylums were concurred in but the minority was against the physicians, reporting that the Hawaiian poor were very few, and preferred to minister to themselves. An item of \$5,000 was recommended instead, for health agents to have charge of vaccination, sanitation, etc. Both reports were laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

COUNTY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Senator Cecil Brown reported for the special county committee, recommending the adoption of the Republican county bill with a few amendments, chief of which are making the leper settlement a separate county and taking from Supervisors the right to issue bonds.

The resolution carried and the Chair appointed McCandless, Dickey and Woods.

The resolution of the House on "outrageous freights" was referred to the public lands committee.

The Senate adjourned at 2:40.

to the special agricultural committee. Senate Bills Nos. 80, 91, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 107, 109, 110, and 115 were referred to committees on second reading.

The bill for the exemption of certain personal property from execution passed second reading.

CALLS ON COOPER.

Senator McCandless introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to find out how many teams belonging to private parties had been employed by the Public Works Department within the past ten days, while government teams were idle. The resolution carried and the Chair appointed McCandless, Dickey and Woods.

The resolution of the House on "outrageous freights" was referred to the public lands committee.

The Senate adjourned at 2:40.

DWIGHT CALLED
UPON TO EXPLAIN

The following are the proposed changes:

Amending the title to conform with the Organic Act.

Concurring jurisdiction upon counties over inter-island waters, and making Bird Island and Laysan Island a part of Oahu.

Making the leper settlement a separate county, but under the control of the Board of Health, the lepers to elect the Sheriff and the District Magistrate; salaries to be paid by the board, and the Sheriff to appoint five policemen. This takes from the lepers any voice in the control of Maui.

The acts of county health officers to be approved by the Board of Health, which, under the Organic Act, is given authority over all health matters.

County officers to have three years' residence before they are eligible.

Making the Sheriff ex-officio coroner, and the clerk ex-officio recorder, and combining the offices of Assessor and Collector, and making the Treasurer also the license collector.

The District Attorneys to be deputies of the Attorney General and removable by him upon cause proven before the Supreme Court.

To permit recorders to file any plan of land.

Limiting territorial taxes to five mills and of the counties to the same amount.

Authorizing the Collector to sell awa

licences: For Oahu, \$1,000; Maui, \$500; East Hawaii, \$500; West Hawaii, \$250; Kauai, \$150.

Also auctioneer's licenses, as follows: Oahu, \$600; Maui and East Hawaii, \$100; West Hawaii and Kauai, \$50. The bond to be fixed at \$3,000 and \$500, respectively.

Providing a penalty for illegal slaughtering.

Making the livery stable license fee \$50.

Fixing merchandise licenses as follows: Sales less than \$10,000, \$50; sales less than \$100,000, \$100; sales less than \$500,000, \$250; over \$500,000, \$500.

Dressmaking and tailoring license to be \$25, to be limited to public shops.

Reducing the fee for peddling cake from \$25 to \$10.

Making the water rates paid into the treasury daily instead of quarterly, and fixing the salary at \$3,000 instead of 15 per cent of the rents collected.

Providing for the following amounts for starting business in the counties: Oahu, \$520,000; West Hawaii, \$45,000; East Hawaii, \$55,000; Maui, \$60,000; and Kauai, \$40,000.

The committee reported also against changing the school system and inserted a provision making the old law stand if any part of the county act regarding it is declared unconstitutional.

Senator Kalauokalani and Senator J. T. Brown wanted the report translated and printed. Senator Achi said the amendments suited him, and he was willing to swallow the bill whole.

Finally it was decided to have six copies of the bill typewritten into Hawaiian for the benefit of the Home Rule members.

BILL NO. 44 went over until today.

The bill providing for the \$5 tax on automobiles and \$2 tax on bicycles passed, with an amendment making the bicycle tax \$1. Senator Dickey thought \$5 was not enough for automobiles, and Senator Achi opposed the bicycle tax.

He said \$2 was six per cent on the valuation of the bicycle, while automobiles paid but one-third of one per cent on their value.

He said bicycles didn't damage the roads, anyway, while they paid more tax than horses.

Senator Achi favored the tax, while Senator Kaohi argued that there should not be such a law any more than a tax on spectacles or umbrellas.

Senator Achi's motion to strike out the bicycle tax was lost. Senator McCandless' amendment to make the tax \$1 carried.

Senators Achi and Kaohi voted "no" on the final passage of the bill.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$600,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman M. Cooke President P. C. Jones Vice President C. H. Cooke Cashier F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in passbooks, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

**The Timekeeping Kind**

★ ★ ★

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for \$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at \$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

COUNTY BILL IN HANDS OF NINE HOUSE MEMBERS

(Continued from Page 3.)

is the fairest way to settle the liquor question, and is a copy of the Ohio law, giving full control by precinct. One amendment is offered permitting hotels having more than twenty guests to serve liquor, but not from a bar. The license fee is fixed at \$500. To be considered with the bill.

THE WINSTON RAILROAD.

The Miscellaneous Committee also reported favorably the Winston bill for a railroad from Honolulu to Makapuu Point with some amendments. Senator Dickey reported that there was serious opposition to more railroad tracks on King street in Palama and also as to the proposed location of the terminus in Honolulu. The committee finds that the road would be of great benefit and open up large tracts for suburban residences. One amendment proposed that two and a half per cent of the gross receipts be paid into the public treasury. To be considered with the bill.

JUDICIARY REPORTS.

Senator Brown for the Judiciary Committee reported favoring Senate Bill No. 93, which makes existing law conform to the statute of limitations. Favorable report was made on the bill giving circuit judges exclusive jurisdiction of applications of deserted married women for certain powers; also removing the penalty for killing the mynah bird; also repealing the bounty for the killing of mongooses; also making changes in the office of registrar of conveyances; also repealing the act

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Temperature mean for the month, 67.3; normal, 70.6. Average daily maximum, 73.2; average daily minimum, 61.3; mean daily range, 11.9; greatest daily range, 20 degrees; least daily range, 6 degrees; highest temperature, 76; lowest, 53. The month has been colder than and month on record, 25 years.

Barometer average, 30.063; normal, 29.960; highest, 30.21 on the 16th; lowest, 29.66 on the 19th; greatest 24-hour change, 0.30, 18th and 19th; "lows" passed this point 10th and 19th; "highs" 6th and 16th.

Relative humidity average, 71.4; normal, 76; mean dew point, 57; normal, 62.5; mean absolute moisture, 5.24 grains per cubic foot of air; normal, 6.24. Dew-point lowest on record. Low periods indicating also passage of cold wave, 10th to 14th, and 23rd. Dew on grass, 8 mornings.

Rainfall, 5.86 inches; normal, 5.48; rain-record days, 12; normal, 15; greatest rainfall in one day, 2.14, on the 20th; total at Luakaha, 7.98; normal, 14.07; at Kapiolani Park, 4.44; normal, 4.89.

The artesian well level rose during the month from 35.06 to 35.26 feet above mean sea-level. February 28, 1902, it stood at 33.80. The average daily mean sea-level for the month was 9.66; the assumed annual mean being 10.00 feet above datum. For February, 1902, it was 9.89.

Trade wind days, 17, (5 N.N.E.); normal, 12; average force of wind during daylight, 2.7. Beaufort scale. Average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.7; normal, 4.9.

Approximate percentage of district rainfall as compared with normal: South Hill, 82 per cent; North Hill, 130 per cent; Hamakua, 82; Kohala, 85; Waimea, 80; Kona, 65; Kau, 60; Puna, 80; Maui, 100; Oahu, Honolulu, 100; Upper Nuuanu and Koohau, 60; Kauai, 42.

The heaviest rainfall reported for the month was at Puuhuna, Hilo, 19.36.

Highest 24-hour rainfall, 4.86, at Laupahoehoe, 23d.

MEAN TEMPERATURE TABLE.

Eleva.	Mean	Mean	Corr.	
	Max	Min	Avgre.	
Pepeekeo	100	74.0	63.9	68.3
Waimana	2730	69.2	52.3	60.0
Kohala	521	73.6	61.5	67.0
Nahiku	1600	67.5	59.0	62.5
Waiauakoa	2700	70.0	58.8	60.1
Ewa Mill	50	76.5	60.0	67.6
U. S. Magnetic Station	76.4	59.7	67.3	

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ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread
more healthful.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, March 17.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, Smith, 5½ days from San Francisco.

O. S. S. Ventura, Haywood, from the Colonies.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Kiesel, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai ports, with 444 lbs sugar for H. H. Co.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Wednesday, March 18.

H. A. S. S. Arizona, Lyons, from San Francisco.

L-L S. S. Mikahala, Gregory from Kauai and Nihau.

Thursday, March 19.

S. S. Korea, Seabury, from Yokohama, Br. sp. Ivanhoe, Grant, from Nitrate ports.

Gaso. Yacht Eagle, from sea, having put back off Makapuu Point.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai ports, with 6,500 lbs sugar.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from San Francisco.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, March 17.

Gaso, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Molokai, Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco, at 3 p.m.

Stmr. Waialene, Mosher, for Anahola, at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Kukalani, Laupahoehoe, Paiaia, at 5 p.m.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, Smith, for the Orient, at 11 p.m.

O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco, at 9 p.m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Kona-Kau ports.

Wednesday, March 18.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

W. S. S. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports.

Am. schr. Aurora, Jorgenson, for San Francisco.

Thursday, March 19.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo.

Gaso. Yacht Eagle, for Koolau ports.

Am. schr. Mahukona, Salverson, for Steele, to load sugar for San Francisco.

Br. sp. Marie Hackfeld, Wurmann, for Nitrate ports.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, March 18.—W. H. Rice, H. C. Carter, H. W. Holling, Mrs. J. A. Haag, Charles Creighton, Miss Victor, George Shaw, Al Kam, C. C. Hennion, Mrs. Sing Kee and children, Miss Kapahu, F. S. Munsell, J. Fasseth, A. G. Correa, J. A. Hogg, E. L. Cutting. Departed.

Per stmr. Kinau, March 17, for Hilo—John T. Baker, Mrs. E. Goslinsky, H. Pickett, P. Peck, Mrs. J. Steinhardt, Mrs. M. D. Cooke, C. C. Kennedy, J. W. Mason, F. E. Nichols, C. Wishart, wife and two children; for the Volcano; J. C. Branner, F. B. Cleland, N. J. Simonds and wife, C. P. Woodward and wife; for Lahaina; Rev. J. Kekipi, Judge Kalauelio, M. M. O'Shaughnessy; for Laupahoehoe; Rev. E. Ito, Rev. S. Iwasaki, Rev. S. Shimizu; for Mahukona, F. L. Stanley, J. Renton, Mrs. J. H. Mackenzie, Robert Hind, Mrs. H. Bell, H. L. Holstein.

Per stmr. Claudine, March 17, for Kauai—Mrs. E. Borba and 2 children, William Ringer and daughter, G. B. Robertson, C. E. Haknes, D. Macrae, J. G. Smith, N. K. Kepokal, Maggie Daniels, Mrs. Jas. Lloyd and child, Mrs. Kepokal, Captain L. Hutchinson, Lieut. C. Hutchinson, Major A. Harris and wife, Lieut. A. Gordon, Cadet B. Peiter, C. C. Krumbhaar; for Nahuku; K. Walmaru.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, March 17, for Lahaina, Mahele, Kona and Kauai ports—Miss Nancy Kapaha, Mrs. P. A. Dias, G. W. Hayesden, R. W. Shingle, Mrs. L. M. Vettlesen, Clara McCullow, M. F. Scott, J. W. Kualanoku Kalue, L. J. Warren and wife, J. W. Cathcart, G. H. Robertson, J. J. Combs.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall for Kauai ports, March 17—A. Lewis, Jr., C. T. Day, J. M. Coulson, J. M. Ogilvy, K. Iwakami, Mrs. Kaukau Kahula, J. P. Mendiola, K. Oda, B. Waggoner, J. J. Dunne, W. Williamson, O. M. Atwood, Wm. Kelley, G. Kameoka and 52 deck.

Per stmr. Lehua, for Molokai ports, March 18—Captain T. K. Clarke and wife, W. H. Cornwell, Lucy Poaha, J. N. Uahinui.

The Korea, sails for San Francisco at noon today.

The steamer Nevada is due from San Francisco today.

The British ship Eva Montgomery arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu on March 7.

INFLUENZA is always more or less prevalent at this season of the year. This disease is very similar to a severe cold and if allowed to take its course is liable to cause serious results. The best treatment for influenza is to avoid exposure and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This medicine gives immediate relief and if used as directed, will ward off all dangerous consequences. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

HOUSE H D SHORT WORKING SESSION

(Continued from page 1.)

wall 1,500
Sheriff of the County of Kauai 2,000
County Clerk and Recorder County of Oahu 2,400
County Clerk and Recorder County of Maui 1,800
County Clerk and Recorder County of East Hawaii 1,800
County Clerk and Recorder County of West Hawaii 1,200
County Clerk and Recorder County of Kauai 1,500
Auditor of County of Oahu 3,000
Auditor of County of Maui 2,300
Auditor of County of East Hawaii 2,400
Auditor of County of West Hawaii 1,500
Auditor of County of Kauai 2,000
Assessor and Tax Collector County of Oahu 3,000
Assessor and Tax Collector County of Maui 2,000
Assessor and Tax Collector County of East Hawaii 2,000
Assessor and Tax Collector County of West Hawaii 1,500
District Attorney of County of Oahu 3,000
District Attorney of County of Maui 1,800
District Attorney of County of East Hawaii 1,800
District Attorney of County of West Hawaii 1,200
District Attorney of County of Kauai 1,500
Treasurer of County of Oahu 2,400
Treasurer of County of Maui 1,800
Treasurer of County of East Hawaii 1,500
Treasurer of County of West Hawaii 1,200
Treasurer of County of Kauai 1,500
Surveyor of the County of Oahu 600
Surveyor of the County of Maui 400
Surveyor of the County of East Hawaii 400
Surveyor of the County of West Hawaii 200
Surveyor of the County of Kauai 200

The committee added:

The Auditor has furnished this committee with an estimate of what the yearly income and expenses of the several counties may be; it is based as near as can be upon the receipts and salaries of the year last past. According to that estimate, the receipts of the County of Oahu will be in the neighborhood of \$800,000, and the expenses over \$500,000.

We have allowed \$520,000.

The County of Maui will receive in the neighborhood of \$147,000, and the estimated expenses for salaries, say, \$80,000.

The County of East Hawaii will receive \$169,000, and the estimated expenses are \$55,000.

The County of West Hawaii will receive about \$88,000, and the estimated expenses are \$45,000.

The County of Kauai will receive about \$135,000, and the estimated expenses are \$35,000.

In the above estimates are not included the amounts that will be necessary for roads, bridges and repairs to permanent improvements.

The committee, after the estimate it has had submitted to it, think that the residue, after the payment of salaries, will be sufficient to keep in repair the roads and bridges of each county, but for permanent internal improvements the funds will have to be obtained through loans to be obtained for that purpose.

The Governor's message relating to the Chinese fund was referred to the Committee on Judiciary with instructions to prepare a bill providing for the proper custody of the fund.

A bill was introduced by Senator Kalauelio authorizing the Legislature to appropriate money for each and every Territorial officer.

The item of \$5,000 for elections was raised to \$10,000 on motion of Senator Dickey. This is to anticipate the municipal elections. Achi bucked at the item of \$8,750 for the First Circuit, and Senator Dickey moved that all five Reins for the various Circuit Courts be referred to a special committee with Achi as chairman. Senator Cecil Brown said that in a letter from the Chief Justice regarding these items, it was shown that every dollar of the appropriation asked for would be needed. The items were then passed. The sum of \$10,000 was voted for further installing the Gamewell police and fire alarm system.

ST. LOUIS APPROPRIATION PASSES.

The sum of \$30,000 for the expenses in connection with Hawaii's exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition passed without any discussion. Senator Crabbe thought it ought to be \$40,000. Appropriations of \$12,500 for roads in Ewa and Waianae, exclusive of \$3,000 for a steam roller, were asked by McCandless and were passed. The sums of \$2,500 for piping and tank-up tools were also passed.

ACHI MAKES INQUIRY.

Achi said if the proposition to sell the gas bill at auction stood good, then McCandless's railroad bill giving Wilson privileges should be sold at auction.

If the auction money was paid into the treasury and Congress did not approve the bill, then the money would be tied up and the next Legislature might refuse to refund it. Kalauelio moved that the section pass as read. The amendment to strike out "W. W. Dimond" was first offered and lost. Kalauelio's motion carried, leaving the section with Dimond's name in it. An amendment was inserted whereby the company will put in \$5

operative merely cease. Every salary asked for should be given as asked for. The time for the county bill was set for January 1, but it might not be at that time. McCandless agreed with Baldwin. He was in favor of re-consideration. The Senate was dividing the items by four. Brown favored passing the remaining items in their entirety, and on the third reading the bill to pass the items already divided into quarters as per the Governor's original estimates. The Baldwin motion to pass the items as in the bill, was then passed.

The items first considered were those for the Department of Public Lands, a total of \$15,500, which were passed. The items covered under the caption of Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, amounting to \$42,000, were referred to a committee consisting of Senators Isenberg, Baldwin, and Kalauelio. Senator Baldwin said the mercantile and other bodies would present their views on the department to the committee.

NO HEALTH BOARD STEAMER. Board of Health items amounting to \$64,626.8 were taken up and considered. For segregation of lepers the amount was raised to \$229,000. The item of \$50,000 for a Board of Health steamer called up objections from the Home Rule members, who wanted it stricken out, together with the item of \$5,000 for maintenance. Both items were killed.

Under the military appropriations the item of \$5,000 for uniforms for enlisted men and incidentals was passed after some haggling. The full appropriation was passed.

For the band the full amount of \$10,400 carried.

The item of \$2,500 for Associated Charities passed.

The auditing department's traveling expenses of \$6,000 was passed. The general appropriation bill then passed its second reading.

The act relating to stamps on corporation stocks, etc., passed third reading. Senate Bill 93, relating to escheat of lands, came up for third reading and passed.

Senate Bill 95, relating to married women and their marital rights, passed third reading.

Senate Bill 96, relating to marriage contracts, providing that the man shall not less than 17 years and the woman not less than 14 years, passed third reading.

Senate Bill 98, relating to the protection of birds, was called up for third reading. Senator Dickey, who introduced the bill, questioned some of its provisions and thought it should be referred to a committee as to whether it affected the pheasants. He was assured by Senator C. Brown that the pheasant was amply protected, and withdrew his request. The vote was called and Dickey voted against his own bill. McCandless, during the voting, called for a reconsideration. The bill was killed.

Senate Bill 99, relating to the protection of birds, was called up for third reading. Senator Dickey, who introduced the bill, questioned some of its provisions and thought it should be referred to a committee as to whether it affected the pheasants. He was assured by Senator C. Brown that the pheasant was amply protected, and withdrew his request. The vote was called and Dickey voted against his own bill. McCandless, during the voting, called for a reconsideration. The bill was killed.

Senate Bill 100, relating to the protection of birds, was called up for third reading. Senator Dickey, who introduced the bill, questioned some of its provisions and thought it should be referred to a committee as to whether it affected the pheasants. He was assured by Senator C. Brown that the pheasant was amply protected, and withdrew his request. The vote was called and Dickey voted against his own bill. McCandless, during the voting, called for a reconsideration. The bill was killed.

FIGHT ON GAS BILL.

Senate Bill 23, the W. W. Dimond gas bill, was called for second reading.

McCandless wanted bill 74, relating to the same matter, considered at the same time. He thought the franchise was worth to the Territory \$10,000 and he wanted the franchise put up to the highest bidder. C. Brown said the only motion before the house was to consider bill 23. Kalauelio moved that the franchise was amply protected, and withdrew his request. The vote was called and Dickey voted against his own bill. McCandless, during the voting, called for a reconsideration. The bill was killed.

Senate Bill 99, relating to the importation of birds, prohibiting its importation or propagation, was called for third reading and passed. The native members voted against it, but some changed to the affirmative.

Senate Bill 100, relating to the Registration of Conveyances and providing for the appointment of a deputy, was called for third reading and passed.

FIGHT ON GAS BILL.

Senate Bill 23, the W. W. Dimond gas bill, was called for second reading.

The motion to lay it over was lost.

The bill was then read section by section. McCandless moved to strike out the words "W. W. Dimond." It was the duty of the Senators to look out for the interest of the people. The new bill was a better one. The franchise should be put up for sale. The Senate should not give money to one single person. The Dimond bill gave advantages only to "foreigners," and not to the local people, and the new bill, 74, gave the city fifty more lamps than did the Dimond Company bill.

Kalauelio moved to adopt the section as read. He said the petitioner for the franchise was an Island boy, not a "foreigner." Baldwin said he was opposed to granting a franchise given in the name of a single individual. He said he thought it should be a general act, without being given to an individual, although he had no objection to W. W. Dimond getting the franchise. He could not vote for a measure which discriminated in favor of any single individual.

OPPOSED HIS OWN BILL.

Dickey, who introduced the Dimond bill, said he was not aware that a new bill was to be introduced, and he could not vote for the passage of the bill under the circumstances. He moved an amendment to make it read to grant the privilege of manufacturing gas to the person or corporation that will pay the highest amount for the franchise.

Paris inquired whether the Legislature could give a franchise to any one without the approval of Congress. It looked to him as though the Legislature was trying to get something it couldn't deliver. Dickey thought that if the bill was a general act this would conform to the provisions of the Organic Act. He thought a brand new bill should be brought in.

C. Brown said by his interpretation of the Organic Act such acts as proposed must be approved by Congress. It would have to be approved by Congress before it was put up at auction.

ACHI MAKES INQUIRY.

Achi said if the proposition to sell the gas bill at auction stood good, then McCandless's railroad bill giving Wilson privileges should be sold at auction.

If the auction money was paid into the treasury and Congress did not approve the bill, then the money would be tied up and the next Legislature might refuse to refund it. Kalauelio moved that the section pass as read.